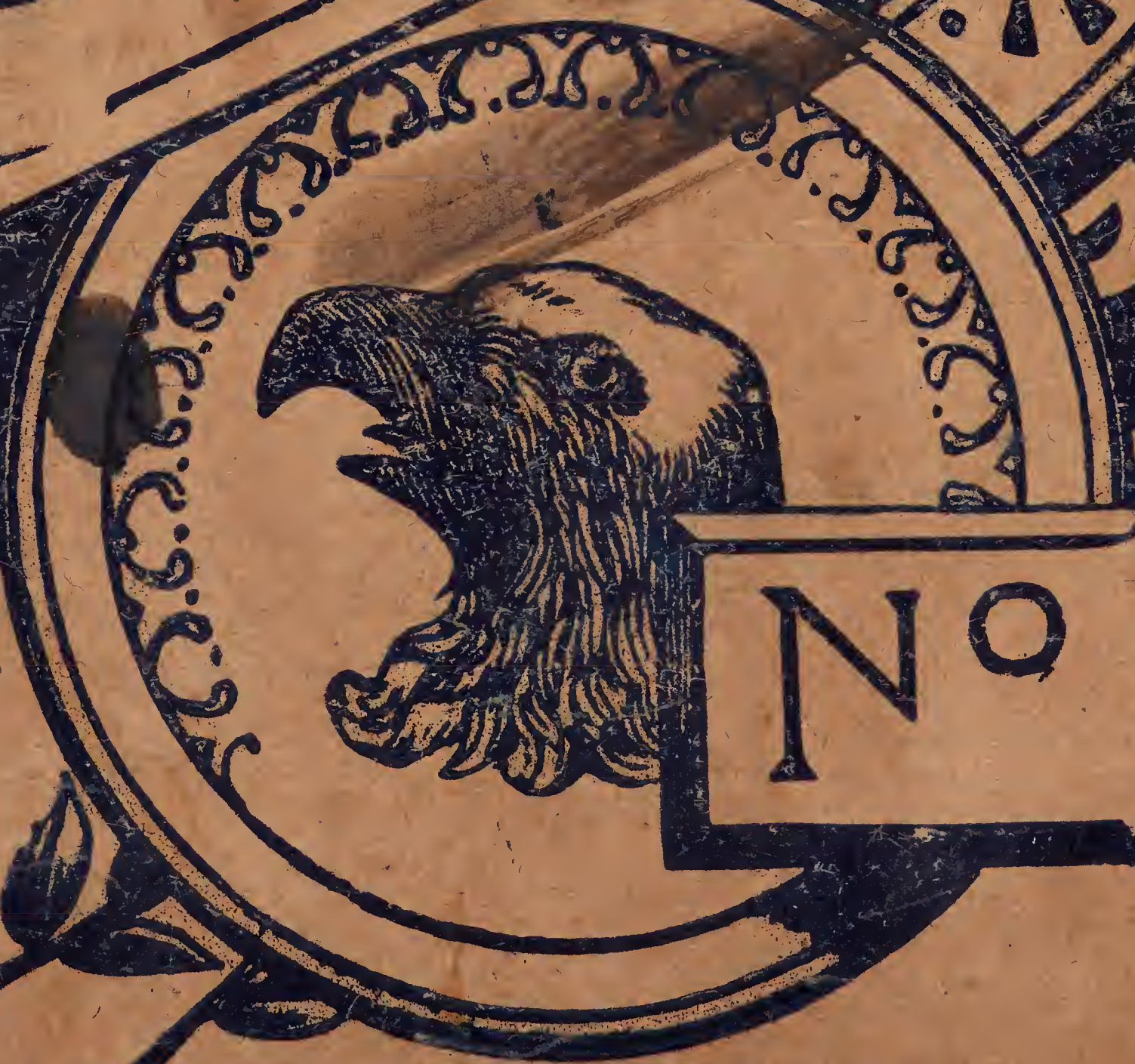


Mammal and Bird Notes.
Aug 25th to 1896

E. A. Goldman



NOTE BOOK



No 69

TRADE MARK

Classification.

Didelphys
Dicotyles
Canis
Sciurus
Pelomys
Muridae
Geomys
Dipodidae
Myiarchidae
Dasyproctidae
Leporidae
Felidae
Viverridae
Canidae
Mustelidae
Procyonidae
Soricidae
Chiroptera
Primates

Jalpan, Queretaro, Aug 25 to 31st.
Procyon. No 10100) Common and
 well distributed. Said to do
 great damage in cornfields.

Bat (leaf nosed) No 10069. Secured
 a few specimens from a
 large cave.

Vesperugo (No 10081) Knocked
 down while flying about in
 the evening.

Nyctinomus (No 10049) A few found
 living in a dark room in a
 house.

Bat (No ¹⁰⁰⁵⁹~~10049~~) Killed in a
 large cave near town.

Dasia narica said to
 not uncommon.

Didelphys (No 10094) A young
 one was brought in by a native.

Urocyon (No. 10093) One
was caught in a trap set near
the river. Said to be common.

Canis. Two kinds Deer
occur and are not uncommon
in the thick brush which covers
the hills.

Helomys (No. 10087)
Common. Probably common among
thick grass patches and along
borders of fields.

Peromyscus (No. 10095)
Not very common. Specimens
sent in are all from the
among the broken limestone
a very rough and rocky lime-
stone hill.

Canis. (No. 10094) Reported to occur

~~sparingly~~ be common in the Huasteca to the east but are not found in this immediate vicinity.

Synethures mex. Reported as occurring sparingly here. Said to be common in the Huasteca country.

Reithrodontomys (No. 10091)

Found rather sparingly among some thick grass patches in an arroyo near the river.

Bassarisus ^(No. 10092)

Probably not uncommon. I caught two specimens in traps set among the loose limestone rocks on a very rugged hill.

Skunks. Reported as occurring but I did not learn what kinds.

Spermophilus mac.
Said to ^{Occur} sparingly among the rocks on the hills not far above town but I was unable to get any of them.

Palusia novemcincta. Reported.

Dicotyles tajacu. Said to occur in the Huasteca a few miles to the East.

Lepus. A cottontail rabbit is found here but I was unable to get a specimen.

Felis. Cougars are said to occur.

Jalpan.
Birds.

Jalpan. Insectario. Aug 25 - 31
Birds.

Spinus p. mexicanus.
Common in flocks about the
open fields.

Corvus sinuatus.
Not uncommon.

Scardafella inca. Common.

Chondestes grammacus. Saw a
few small flocks.

Melanerpes (coast sp.) Not
uncommon and generally
distributed.

Tringa macrurus. Common everywhere. Very impudent. Frequently enter the houses in search of food.

Glaucidium. Heard calling during evenings.

Campylorhynchus (No 3780) Common and pretty generally distributed in small flocks.

Ceryle catanisi. A few seen along the river.

Engyptula. A ground dove is common in the woods.

Xanthornia luykosa, Occurs
sparingly in the ^{plumage} thickets.
Usually only one or two
are seen together.

Catherpes. A small thrush
presumably of this genus
is not uncommon in the
thickets in dark arroyos.

Sayornis nigricans, Common
along the river.

Columbigallina passerina.
Not uncommon in small
flocks.
L

Columba fasciata. Saw a few along the river in the hills above the town. Probably they were stragglers from the mts. above where they are abundant.

Columba pectoralis? Heard quails calling several times but was unable to secure a specimen.

Melospiza leucophaea. Not uncommon.

Ardea herodias. A few seen along the river.

Icterus. At least one species
of Oriole occurs but I could
not identify the species.

Catherista atrata, Common.

Catherpes aura, Not un-
common.

Harporhynchus curvirostris,
~~Common among~~ A few seen
among the cacti.

Pitangus derbianus. A few
seen below here along the
river.

Polyborus cheriway, One or
two seen near the river
a little lower down.

Thrush? (No 3778) Only specimen
seen of this sp. It was shot
in a dense thicket in an
arroyo.

Cuckoo (No. 3779) Shot in
same place as preceding
species. Only one seen.

Catherpes mex. Not uncommon
about the houses in the
town.

Pinal de Amoles.
Mexico.

Pinal de Amoles, Queretaro. Sept.
1-22. Alt. about 8500 ft.

Mammals.

Tamias novemcincta. I saw
one which was kept as a pet and
was said to have been caught
near the town. It was not
however very tame and was
very shy.

Diactyles tajacu. Said to occur
among some almost impenetrable
thickets ^{at about 9000 ft.} on the steep ~~ste~~ north
slopes of La Calentura the
highest mt. in this vicinity
(10771 ft.)

Cariacus. Deer are found rather sparingly in the more retired portions of the mts.

Sciurus. (No 10127) This species is found rather sparingly from 5500 ft up to the top at 10000 ft. It feeds both on pine seeds & on acorns. When once found they do not seem particularly wary, and are easily approached. A black squirrel (No 10111) probably belongs to this same sp. Black squirrels are said to be seen frequently here.

Sciurus (No 10134) This sp. is much rarer than the preceding. I only succeeded

Peromyscus, Flying Squirrels are
found sparingly in the Pinel de
cross range of mts. and also
said to found in the Pheasant.
A specimen was brought to
Japen while I was at Pinel
de Amoles.

in getting 3 specimens all from
about 9000 ft. altitude among the
pines.

← (No 10113)
Peromyscus. Tolerably common
in the oak woods but scarcer
elsewhere. They would not take
fragments of tortilla used as
bait very readily and as ~~acorns~~
~~were scarce~~ I found few acorns
I did not get many specimens.
They live about logs rocks or
any other convenient shelter.

Microtus (No 10114) Not very
abundant and slow to enter
traps. They make the usual
runways among brush and
weed patches on cold north
slopes.

Sigmodon (No 10161) Found sparingly among the saccaton grass and weeds on both slopes at 7000 ft. alt.

Reithrodontomys (No 10147) Only one specimen caught in ~~an~~ a *D. Microtus* runway.

Reithrodontomys (No 10169) Caught among the saccaton grass on south slope at 7000 ft.

Heteromys (No 10147) Caught among grass and weeds in same place as preceding species. Probably rather common.

Geomys (No 10133) Not uncommon in cornfields at from 5500 ft up to about 7000 ft where they do

considerable damage to corn by cutting the stalks off at the ground, and they then draw stalk slowly down into their holes as fast as they grow it off at the base. The soil is here a yellow clay.

Geomys (No 10142) This species is not common. is found very sparingly at 95 to 9800 ft. on the rocky southern slope of the highest mt near the summit of the highest mt. called La Cumbre. The soil is a clay and nearly the same color as the gophers.

No 10117
Lepus. A large ~~Hot uncom~~
Hot uncommon and generally
distributed.

Felis concolor. Said to occur
and occasionally kills stock.

Felis. An *Acrot* is found
here sparingly.

Putorius. Reported.

Conepatus. I found the ground
dug up in many places near
the top of La Calentura and
one night one ate a specimen
of *Geomys* (No 10142) out of
trap.

Canis latrans. Recursus

ingly.

Canis lupus. None have been seen for at least 10 or 12 years but they are said to have formerly been very common and destructive to stock.

Urocyon. Reported.

Putorius. Reported.

Procyon. Common along the streams in the great Pampas.

(No 10/65)
Lorex. Caught in open fields and grassy places on north slopes where they

make little runways along
banks, logs and about rocks.
Apparently not very common.
This species has scent glands in sides of
body just under skin.

Blarina (No 10106). Common
in the woods in cold situations
especially along the streams
where they make runways
similar to those of the pre-
ceding species. ~~They~~ Specimens
were caught at from 6500 ft.
up to at least 8500 ft.

Pinal de Amoles.
Birds.

Pinal de Amoles, Quintana Roo, Sept.
1-22, alt. 8000 ft.
Birds.

Dendrocygna. Said to occur sparingly in the darkest & most retired of the cañons.

Cyrtonyx. Occurs sparingly in the pine woods.

Columba fasciata. Abundant in large flocks.

Cathartes aura. A few seen.

Paleo sparverius. A few seen.

Quail. No 3781) From a cliff
at 8500 ft. Only one seen.

Ara militaris. Several pairs
were nesting in the faces of
some very high cliffs at
7500 to 8000 ft.

Bogon. At least one species
occurs.

Colaptes cafer. Common.

Melanerpes formicivorus.
Abundant.

Anthus macrourus.

Heard calling during the even-
ings.

Bochilus rufus. common from
5000 ft. up to the top of the mts.

Basilinna leucotis. common
and generally distributed

Corvus sinuatus. common.

Aphelocoma. common from
5700 ft. up to the mt. tops.

Cyanocitta. Found rather
sparingly in cañons on
north slopes usually

among the Pios at 8000 to
9500 ft.

Icterus. At least one sp. of
this genus is found in the
cleared portions and on the
south slopes.

Pipilo maculatus? Common
and pretty well distributed
in the thickets.

Pipilo fuscus. Common in all
the open country up to 8000 ft.

Guiraca c. eurhyncha. A few
seen.

~~*Habia*~~ *melanocephala*? A

Few

Junco cinereus. Common and well distributed.

Rehycineta thallicina. Common. Usually seen ^{flying} at from 8000 ft. up to 9500 ft.

Ptilinopus cinereus. Common in flocks of 20 or 30 from 5500 ft. up to 7000 ft.

Basileuterus. A species of this genus is common along the borders of fields and thickets in general.

Setophaga picta? A few seen
about Sept. 1. not seen later.

~~*Setophaga miniata*~~

Catherpes mexicanus. A few
are found about the walls of
houses in the town.

Troglodytes. A sp. of this genus
is not uncommon and gener-
ally distributed.

Sitta c. aculeata. Common.

Merula migratoria. Common.

Encarnacion.
Mamms.

Myadestes. At least one species
is very common in the cañons.

Sialia. A few seen but I
was unable to identify them.

Encarnacion. Hidalgo. Sept. 18 to
Oct. 9. alt. 8200 ft.

Mammals.

Tatusia novemcincta. Said to occur.

Didelphys. Reported.

Diactylis tajacu. Occurs up
to about 7000 ft. alt. where they
come to feed on the black walnuts.
One day I ran across several
and fired a charge of No. 2, shot
into one. It appeared to have been

effect and they all ran off.

Cariacus. Deer are found rather sparingly in the mts here.

Coassus. Reported as common in the Huasteca to the east, where they live in the thick brush and rarely come out into the open.

(No 15213)
Sciurus leguizapan sp.? The common tree squirrel here appears to be a darker colored animal than that of Pinal de Amoles but is very similar. All of the specimens from here have a small area

Sciurus. No. 10213 Ranges from 7000 at least up to the tops of the highest mts. that are forested. They feed both on pine seeds and acorns and also to some extent on black walnuts according to the natives.

in the middle of back jet black in striking contrast to the uniform gray of the rest of upper parts. They are probably not uncommon but owing to rainy weather specimens were hard to get. Secured five by buying specimens from native hunters.

Sciurus. No 10134 from P. de Amols? I saw a hunter's skin which appeared to be of this sp. Black squirrels occasionally occur according to hunters here and some of them are said to be all black except lower parts which are chestnut so that they prob-

ably belong to this sp. This sp. is scarce.

Pelatus. Reported by the people and I had men hunting for them but none could be found.

Peromyscus (oak wood sp.) No. 10202
Very common and generally distributed among the oaks and pines from 6500 ft. up to 9200 ft. They feed largely on acorns.

Peromyscus. No. ¹⁰²¹⁶10216 (Cerro Canguindo sp.) This species is apparently only found among the scanty growth of bushes and other small plants on the rocky top of the Cerro Canguindo. From

9200 ft up to 9500 ft. and even there
are not common. I secured nine
specimens in tortilla baited traps.
This is a fine sp. having very l.
ears and a very long tail.

Neotoma, No 10230 Probably common
about the rocks well up toward
the tops of the mts. Like most
of the high mt. sp. they do not
pile up sticks etc. about the mouths
of their burrows. They make dim
runways through the weeds &
feed largely ~~if not entirely~~ on
green plants, as the freshly
nipped plants and sections of
branches and leaves scattered

about near their burrows testify.
The specimens vary considerably
in color. One or two are quite
rufous below and most of
the others are dull whitish or
gray.

Lepus, No 10234 Probably same
species collected at Pinal de Amoles. Not
very common. Generally distributed.

Felis concolor. Reported not common.

Felis. Scelots are said to occur
sparingly.

Canis latrans, Not common.

Urocyon. Reported, not uncommon.

Putorius. Reported not common. I saw a badly stuffed skin in the possession of a young Jellousin bunn.

Mephitis. No 10237 Said to be not uncommon.

Procyon. Reported.

Sorex. No. 10208 Occurs sparingly & makes small runways along roots, rocks etc. One specimen were caught in the woods and one near the top of the Ceno Camps in

Encarnacion.
Birds.

nearly open ground.

Blarina. No. 10209 Much more ^{common} ~~abundant~~
than the Fox and confined en-
tirely to the woods where it has
similar habits as the Fox.

Encarnacion, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Sept. 18 to Oct. 9. Alt. 8200 ft.
Dendrotyx. Reported as being
found sparingly in the cañons
and thickest brush.

Zenaidura macroura. A few seen
in fields.

Cathartes aura. A few.

Catharista atrata. Was somewhat surprised to find a few individuals of this species here.

Paleo sparverius. Not common. A few were seen.

Glaucidium. Heard calling frequently in the evening.

Bubo. Reported by the natives.

Geococcyx californianus. Saw one on the north slope at an alt. of about 5000 ft. It did not appear particularly timid and was rather curious, running by short sprints up a hillside and stopping between each to have a good look at me

moving its body and dipping
it later unceasingly meanwhile.

Bogor. A few two or three
were seen near the top of
the range.

Colaptes cafer. A few occur.

Melanerpes form. Common.

Anthracoceros macropylos

Heard frequently and one
or two were seen just at
dark one evening.

Prochilus rufus Common

Basileia leucotis. Common.

P

Corvus sinuatus. Not uncommon.

Aphelocoma. Not common apparently near the top of the range but they are abundant on rock slopes down as low as 6500 ft. on the N. slope they are found as low as 4500 ft.

Cyanocitta.^{No.} Common well up toward the top of the range.

Icterus. A species of oriole is found sparingly.

Pipilo maculatus. Rather and generally distributed.

Pipilo fuscus. Common up to 6800
ft. on rock slopes.

Junco cinereus. Common and gen-
erally distributed over the higher
part of the range.

Phlogothraupis cinereus. A few flocks of
from 15 to 30 individuals were seen
near the top of the range.

Troglodytes. Common and well dis-
tributed from 7500 ft. at least up-
ward to the top.

Catherpes mexicanus. A few were
seen about the houses in the

town and along cliffs. One evening
just at dusk I saw one at 9400 ft.
on the Cerro Campanudo. It appeared
to be lost in the dense fog and
was working its way slowly but
steadily along from rock to rock
~~uttering~~ ~~meanwhile~~ its chirping
meanwhile in a very low tone
and ~~appe~~ was evidently very anx-
ious to get its bearings in the
increasing darkness. All other
^{Quinal} birds had already prepared for
the night.

Merula migratoria, common,

Zimapan.
Mexico.

Sialia. A few seen.

Zimapan, Hidalgo. Oct. 11-19.
Alt. 6200 ft.

Tatusia novemcincta. Reported

Didelphys. Reported.

Canis. Found sparingly in the hills near Zimapan.

Spermophilus macrourus. (No 16241)
A ♀ of this sp. had $P \frac{2}{2} A \frac{1}{1} I \frac{2}{2}$. Common among broken rocks and they also live in holes dug in banks and sometimes at the base of a tree along the border of a field.

Peromyscus (H. sp.) No. 10242. Also occurs up among the pine timber on the hills a few mi. from Zimapan.

Peromyscus (H. sp.) No. 10242. A ♀ had P¹ & I² and contained 3 embryos. Common in dry situations where plenty of brush and weeds occur. †

Peromyscus (M. sp.) No. 10265. A ♀ had P¹ & I². Most abundant in damp ground along the river where they are very common. The specimens were caught along thick brush fences and in weed patches.

Peromyscus (sm. sp.) No. 10270. Not common. Two specimens were caught in same place as preceding species.

Neotoma. ~~Tolerably common~~
No. 10275. A ♀ had I². ~~Tolerably com.~~
Found sparingly about the bases of thorny plants and in holes

along banks. I did not here see
any trash piled up at the mouths
of their diggings.

Reithrodontomys No 10279.

Only one specimen from a weed
patch on damp ground.

Heteromys No 10272.

Occur very sparingly. Three spec-
imens from same place as pre-
ceding species.

Lepus (jack) No. 10239.

Common and well distributed over
the barren plains about Zimapan

both Lepus (cot) No. 10273

A ♀ had P. $\frac{1}{2}$ A $\frac{2}{2}$. Not uncommon and
generally distributed but they fa-
vor the vicinity of the river &
cultivated fields.

Lynx rufus. Reported.

Ucelot. Reported.
Bassariscus. (Reported)

Mephitis. No. 18293. Accidentally caught in a trap set for a Neotoma. After killing and removing it from trap I hid it but it was found by vultures & torn to pieces the skull only was recovered.

Procyon. Reported.

Canis latrans. Heard howling ^{during} the evenings.

Putorius. Reported.

Procyon. Tracks were tolerably plentiful along the river.

Zimapan.
Birds.

Zimapan. Hidalgo. Oct. 11-19.

Alt. 6200 ft.

Callipepla squamata. Saw
one covey. Said to not uncommon.

Zenaidura macroura. Abundant
everywhere up to 6800 ft. alt. in flocks.

Melospiza leucoptera. A few
seen.

Scardafella inca. Common.

Cathartes aura. Common.

Falco sparverius. Not very
common. Several were seen.

Bubo. A large horned owl
was reported by the people.

Ceryle catanisi. A few
were seen along the river here.

Melanerpes albifrons? Common especially among the large cacti on the plains.

Sayornis nigricans. A few seen along the little creek.

Pyrocephalus r. mex. Common.

Corvus sinuatus. Common.

Mimus polyglottos? Very common among the cacti and mesquites and other desert plants on the undulating plains.

Pipilo fuscus. Abundant up to 6800 ft. where most of the desert vegetation ends. It probably ranges much higher.

Carpodacus mex. frontalis. Abundant.

Spinus p. mexicanus. Com-
mon in small flocks in the cultiv-
ated fields along the creek.

Chelidon erythrogaster.

Very common.

Phainopepla nitens. Not
uncommon about cultivated fields
among the mesquites, Schinus molle
etc.

Lanius l. excubitorides.

Plentifully common.

Catherpes mexicanus.

Common on walls in the town.

Phryothorus d. Fairdi: Common

Salpinctes obsoletus, Common

Poliophtila caerulea, Common

Harporhynchus curvirostris

Common among the large cacti,
yuccas, etc.

Emiguilpan
Hams.

~~Did~~

Mammals.

Emiguilpan, Hidalgo. Oct. 22-29.
Alt. 6050 ft.

Didelphys (gray sp.) One specimen
caught in a trap set near edge
of corn field.

Cariacus. Said to occur spar-
ingly in the hills.

Spermophilus macrourus,
common along cliffs and about
rocky places.

Neotoma (10302) Found rather
sparingly along cliffs where they
cave in cactus thorns in small
quantities to protect their burrows.

Peromyscus. (10303) Found
only along the cliffs where it

is not common.

Peromyscus (10296) Only one specimen from a thick thorny hedge along which grew a great abundance of weeds. This same was common at Zimapan near the river in damp ground.

Peromyscus (10297) Only one specimen from same place as preceding species.

Perodipus (10310) Not common. Found only in the most sandy portions of the plain. They were hard to secure owing to the rains which occurred every afternoon or night and disarranged my

traps. They usually have two entrances to their burrows but occasionally only one and rarely 3.

Perognathus. (5298) Only two specimens from the most sandy parts of the plain where they live in small holes which enter the ground usually or at least in ^{the} these two cases in open.

Lepus. (jack) occurs sparingly on the plain.

Lepus (cottontail) same as preceding but is also found in the cultivated fields and around the borders of the town where they hide in the alfalfa.

and abundant vegetation.


Lynx rufus. Occurs sparingly in the hills a few miles from town according to the people.

Canis latrans. Reported.

Urocyon. Reported.

Putorius. Reported.

Procyon. Common along the river.



Imiquilpan
Birds.

Imiquilpan. Hidalgo. Oct. 22-29.
Alt. 6000 ft.

Callipepla squamata. A few
seen in flocks.

Scardafella inca

Zenaidura macroura very com.

Cathartes aura

Falco spar.

Speotyto c. hypogaeus. One seen

Bubo? One seen alive in
a talabarteria

Ceryle cabanisi

Melanerpes albifrons? Common
among the large cacti.

Tyrannus vociferans? A few.

Pyrocephalus r. mexicanus.

Corvus sinuatus

Minus polyglottos.

Icterus. at least one sp. occurs.

Carpodacus mex. Fron.

Pipilo fuscus.

Chondestes grammacus. In flocks

Spinus p. mexicanus.

Melospiza lincolni. A few seen

Chelidon erythrogaster

Phainopepla nitens. Common.

Tamias. ludovicianus

Thryothorus f. Davidi

Campylorhynchus

Catherpes mexicanus

Polioptila caerulea.

Harporhynchus curvirostris

Santa Rosa.

Mammals.

Santa Rosa, Guanajuato, Nov. 5-18
Alt. 9500.

Didelphys. Reported as occurring sparingly. Said to be gray in color.

Canis. —. Deer are tolerably common ⁱⁿ among the forest of second-growth oak which covers the mts.

Sciurus. —. Squirrels of a reddish color are said to have been rather common some years ago before the original oak forest was cut off. They either do not occur at all now or are extremely scarce and confined to the

most secluded cañons among the hills. Every effort to get a specimen was a failure.

Spermophilus mac. (No. 10327)
Common and well distributed from the plains up to the tops of most of the mts. where they live among the rocks.

Peromyscus (l. sp.) (10313) Abundant among the oaks from 8500 ft. up to the tops of the mts.

Peromyscus (sm. sp.) (No. 10334)
Only one specimen from a cultivated field at Sta. Rosa. This sp. had a rather short tail and apparently unusually short ears.

Perithodontomys (No 10349) Only one
from among the second-growth
oaks on a north slope. Accidentally
in a trap set for a shrew.

Neotoma. — Found sparingly about
the rocks from 9000 ft. up to tops.
I set traps wherever I found
signs of them but failed to get
a specimen.

Thomomys, (No 10343). Common
in parks or small, open, grassy
places among the oaks well
up toward the tops of the
mts at from 9500 ft. up to
10,000 ft.

Lepus (10325) Not uncommon.

and are generally distributed
over the higher part of the
mts. from 8000 ft. at least
upward.

Pelvis concolor. Reported as
occurring very sparingly.

Lynx rufus. Occasionally
one is killed by the people
here.

Urocyon. Said to be common.

Canis latrans. Reported.

Spilogale (No 10329) Probably common
about the rocks and cliffs over
the higher part of the mts. I

caught two and frequently found
where others had been digging
in the ground along the bases
of the cliffs and near large
rocks.

Mephitis. I saw a hunter's
skin of one and they are
said to be common.

Conepatus. — (18342) I got one
specimen of this genus and saw
many places where they had
been digging in the ground
for insects on the top of the
range.

Putorius. Weasels are said to be rather common about Sta. Rosa and I saw one run across the road ahead of me one day but I failed to get him.

Procyon. I saw many tracks about springs and along arroyos near Sta. Rosa but did not get a specimen.

Sorex. ^{No.} (10355) Apparently not common as I only secured one specimen after trapping several nights for them. ~~in~~
This specimen was from a

little runway along a damp
bank on the northeast slope of
one of the highest mts.

Bat. (0362) About 20 specimens
from an old mine near Sta Rosa.

Bat. (Calhosed) The people
describe a calhosed species which
is said to occur in some of the
mines but I could not find any
of them.

Birds Notes from Santa
Rosa, Guanajuato, Nov. 5-17.
Alt. 9500 ft.

Ceryle alcyon. — Put up one covey
one day among in a thicket
of small oak bush at 9500 ft.
altitude.

Cathartes aura. Common.

Catharista atrata. Saw a few
even on flying over the
very top of the range.

Pala sparrow. Not uncommon.

Geococcyx californianus. Saw

a few at about 9000 ft. altitude,

Basilinna leucotis, common
and well distributed.

Prochilus rufus, common.

Corvus sinuatus, Not uncommon.

Apelocoma _____, a species
of this genus is tolerably common
from 8000 ft. alt. up to the top
of the range at 10000 ft.

Junco cinereus, I saw one bird
of a flock that were feeding in

an open meadow repeatedly jump
up on slender weed stalks
and bearing them to the ground
with its weight feed off the
seeds at its leisure.

Pipilo maculatus, Rather common
in the thick growth of
scrub oak.

Pipilo fuscus, Common and well
distributed.

Spinus psaltria mexicana,
Common.

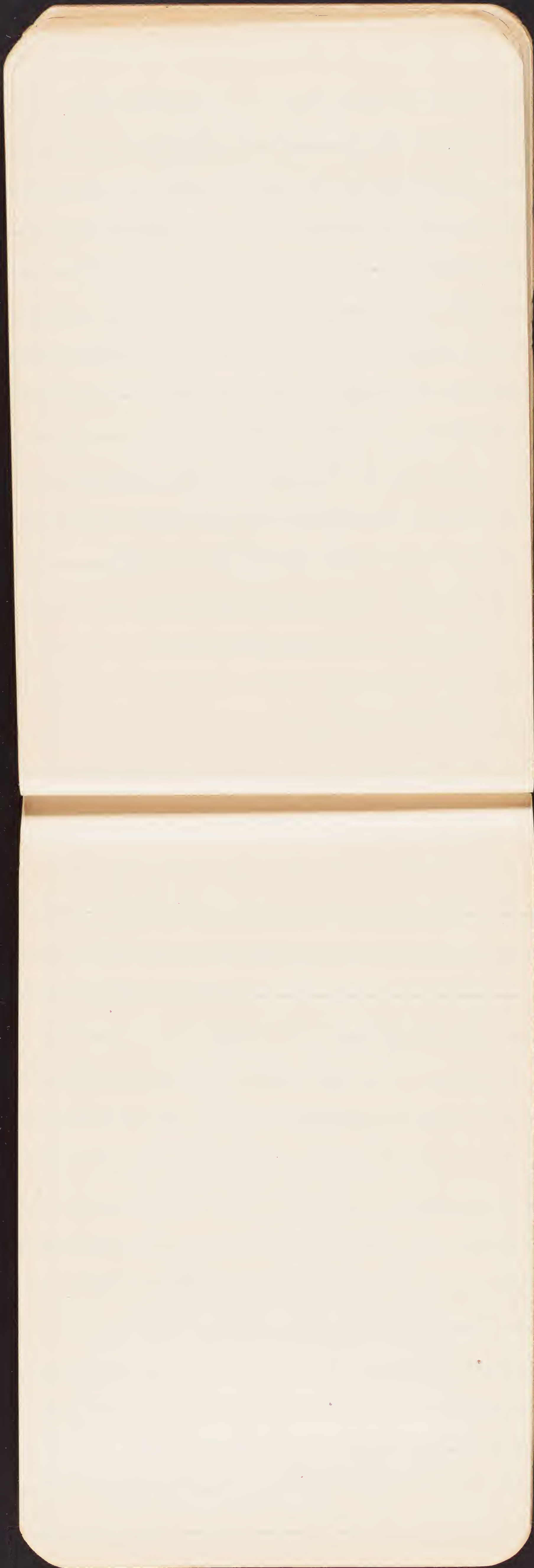
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis.
Rather common in small
flocks.

Phitiogonys cinereus. A few
were seen over the summit
of the range.

Vireo ———, a species of
this genus is not uncommon.
Catherpes mexicanus, a few are
found about the houses in the
town.

Parus meridionalis. Occurs rather
sparingly in small flocks.

Psaltriparus melanotis, Several
flocks were seen among the
second-growth oaks.



St. Louis
Alaudidae

Alau du d'Ala.

Anatolia

Andruschae.

Deutsche

Salina

Bohnenbraten

Postcard

Patrona

Thoridae

Buffonella

Paul Thacker

Journal

Thomson

1870

1870

Westward

Pseudoe

Atkinson

These books

These are the

Thyrid

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

